

*Daption*. Dr. Coues's 'Key,' backed by Ridgway's 'Manual,' soon settled its identity beyond question, and now henceforth the Black-capped Petrel, *Æstrelata hasitata* (Kuhl), ranks as a Virginia bird, although an estray.

The measurements were as follows: extent,  $39\frac{3}{8}$  inches; length,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ ; wing,  $11\frac{3}{4}$ ; tail,  $5\frac{1}{10}$ ; gradation of tail, about 1.75. Further measurements or description were simply to repeat Coues or Ridgway. The beak was as represented by Ridgway, only the nostril tube was nearly straight, and not so convex as shown by that author. Tongue and inside of mouth, of a fine purplish cast. The stomach was empty, save for slime which was evidently secretion, as it showed no organic structure on microscopic examination. The skin was totally devoid of the usual sea-bird fat, and the whole bird was remarkably lean. The patella showed the same remarkable spiny development which I have noticed in *Puffinus auduboni*. The moult was almost complete, the first and second primaries in each wing being still old and worn feathers. Unfortunately the bird died before I could photograph it alive, and the accompanying photographs<sup>1</sup> were taken from the bird 'in the meat,' just before skinning it. I also made careful drawings of beak, humero-coracoidal, and tibio-femoral joints.

Considering the species, I believe this to be a remarkable occurrence of a 'sea-stray' inland, and it goes to show something of the character of the cyclone of 1893.—ELLISON A. SMYTH, JR., *Blacksburg, Va.*

*Fregata aquila* in California.—A Man-o'-war Bird was shot at North Pasadena in 1892, by a man named Lincoln Price. The specimen was mounted by Mr. W. H. Wakeley of Pasadena. Mr. Price tells me he shot it about sunset on a fair day about a year ago [*i. e.*, about August, 1892]. The bird was circling about rather low; and once seemed inclined to alight on a gum tree, but did not. The bird is an immature one. It is now in a Los Angeles drug store. This record is interesting for this State, for it seems that the only previous well authenticated record for California was from Humboldt Bay, October 5, 1888 (see Anthony in Proc. Cal. Acad. Sc., Vol. 2, p. 88).—R. H. LAWRENCE, *Duarte, Cala.*

The Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) in Florida.—During a visit to Mr. John Krider's old gun store in this city last winter the taxidermist showed me a fine specimen of a male Cinnamon Teal, still in the flesh, which he said had just been received from South Carolina to be mounted. As the gentleman who shot it, Mr. Charles S. Hebard, was likely soon to return from the south I made no further inquiries as to the capture until I could see him personally. As he did not return, however, I secured his address and received the following reply to a request for particulars. Writing under date of Pequaming, Baraga Co., Michigan, Aug. 14, 1893, he says: "I shot the Cinnamon Teal on Lake Iamonia in Florida about five days before it reached Krider's. I cannot give the date but suppose

<sup>1</sup> The photographs, on comparison with a mounted example of *Æstrelata hasitata* from the coast of Florida, show the above identification to be beyond reasonable doubt.—EDD.

they can at Krider's. Mr. Kerr and I were shooting Snipe, and while crossing a bottom with weeds all over it and water about fifteen inches deep, I started this Duck from a small pond. It was alone. When I got to where it fell I was struck by its beauty and decided to have it mounted. The bird is mounted in dead game style." According to Mr. Hebard's calculation the bird was killed on February 18, 1893.

Mr. W. E. D. Scott records in 'The Auk' (Vol. VI, p. 160) specimens of Cinnamon Teal taken at Key West, and Dr. J. A. Allen mentions (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Vol. II, p. 363) on the authority of Mr. Maynard that examples of the same species have been taken on the Indian River.—SAMUEL N. RHOADS, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**An Additional Specimen of the Labrador Duck.**—The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia was recently presented with the natural history collections of the late George W. Carpenter of that city. The collections, which included a great number of mounted birds, were arranged in a separate museum building on the grounds of the Carpenter estate at Mt. Airy near Philadelphia, which forty or fifty years ago was one of the most famous private museums in the State and was visited by Mr. Audubon and other naturalists of note.

Upon examining the birds contained in the collection in May of the present year, preparatory to having them removed to the Academy, I was delighted to discover an adult male of the Labrador Duck (*Camptolaimus labradorius*) in a very good state of preservation. The bird was unfortunately without any label except a number referring to a catalogue which had been lost some years ago, and I was unable to obtain any information whatever concerning its capture.

This specimen (No. 30,245, coll. A. N. S. Phila.) is evidently additional to those enumerated in Mr. Dutcher's recent paper (Auk, VIII, p. 201), and together with the specimen recorded in 'The Auk' for October, 1892, (IX, 389) brings the whole number of known specimens up to forty.

The Philadelphia Academy has now a very fair representation of this species, as it previously possessed a female and two young males.—WITMER STONE, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Capture of Another *Ardetta neoxena* at Toronto, Ontario.**—On May 20, 1893, a female *Ardetta neoxena* was shot at Toronto Marsh by a fisherman, named J. Ramsden, and was brought to Mr. Oliver Spanner, taxidermist, who bought the bird. Mr. Spanner has it mounted, and has furnished me with the following measurements: length, 13½ inches; wing 4½ inches; and informs me that it is a female.

This is the second specimen taken at Toronto, and makes the eighth specimen known in collections, the other six having been collected in Florida, where its range appears to be very much restricted. The first specimen taken at Toronto was shot on May 18, 1891, and is recorded by Mr. William Cross in the third issue of the 'Proceedings of the Ornithological Subsection of the Canadian Institute,' for 1890-91, page 41. This